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SERIES No. 3.

CONSERVATIVE MIS-RULE.

The Way the Liberals Fought to Save the Province From the Beauport Scandal, The Paris Loan and Others.

The following amendments taken from the Journals of the Legislative Assembly at Quebec will show how strong and determined an effort was made by the Liberal Party to save the Province from the reckless waste of money which the Government was determined to give to its friends Landry et al., They will also show, beyond dispute how the Government and its slaves, would listen to nothing, and neither the arguments of the Sisters of Charity nor the appeals of the Rrepresentatives of the people mattered one jot. Messrs. Landry et al., were to have their reward and they got it at the expense of the overburdened taxpayers who for the next Sixty years will bear the burden of the iniquitous Beauport Asylum Scandal; whilst the proprietors will meantime draw their $18,600 per annum come what may.

On Feb. 15th. 1893, Mr. Tessier (Portneuf) moved, seconded by Mr. Bernatchez, that "the contract passed in 1883 between the Government of the Province of Quebec and the proprietors of the Beauport Asylum for the care and maintenance of lunatics will expire on the 30th April, 1893; that the Government has paid more than $1,000,000.00 in execution of the said contract;

"That the Government has paid annually during the last ten years the sum of $132 per head for the care and maintenance of each patient contined in the Beauport Asylum;

"That the Government only pays now and only paid in 1883, at the time of the passing of the said contract, $100 per head per annum to the Nuns for each patient confined in the Asylum of St. Jean de Dieu, and $80 per annum to the Nuns for each patient confined in the Asylum at St. Ferdinand d'Halifax.

"That it appears by the documents laid before this House during the present Session, that the Sisters of Charity of the city of Quebec, have for a length of time, been negotiating with the Government and with the proprietors of the Beauport Asylum respecting the care, maintenance and treatment of lunatics on the expiration of the contract now in force;

"That the Sisters of Charity have offered the Government, to undertake the care and maintenance of all the lunatics now confined at Beauport, for a sum of $100 for each patient, per annum which would represent an annual saving of $35,000.00 to the Province, of which one half would be to the benefit of the municipal corporations and of the relatives interested;

1896

"That on the 30th of October, 1892, the said Sisters of Charity offered to build a new asylum with all modern improvements;

"That the said Sisters of Charity have declared themselves ready to accept the condition that the treatment of patients should be under the superintendence of the Government and of Government physicians and that the board and clothing of the patients should be in accordance with the schedule annexed to the contract with the managers of the Asylum at Verdun and to leave to the Government the control of the admission and of the temporary and permanent discharge of the patients;

"That the acceptance of these offers would place the Province in a position to make a much more favorable contract than the one now in existence both from a humanitarian and from an economical point of view;

"That it is urgent that steps be at once taken to make new arrangements; that the Honorable Provincial Secretary so declared it in the Official Correspondence in stating that it was necessary that every thing be settled before the present Session and that the Government would not meet the House without having arrived at a solution of this important question;

"That this House trusts that the Government will consult it during the present Session, will lay before it the contract which it is the intention of the Government to conclude in the name of the Province to go into effect on the first of May next, and will obtain the authorization of this House to make the said arrangements before asking it to vote the special credit set down for this purpose in the Estimates for the year 1893-94."

This was voted down by 41 Tories against 24 Liberals.

It will be seen that from the very outset the Liberals protested most earnestly against useless expenditure and that the Government had from the first made up [illegible] small medicum of [illegible] as it possessed, that the deal which Mercier had refused to be a party to should be put through and the Landry set given the reward which they hungered for, and which they have now got at the expense of the people of the Province of Quebec.

(See. Journal. Vol, XXVII. page 222.)

On Dec. 14th. 1893, Mr. Tessier (Portneuf) moved an amendment, seconded by Hon. Mr. Shehyn, that "it be resolved that whereas it appears by the documents submitted to this House, that the Government arbitrator, Mr. Peters has estimated the value of the whole property of the Asylum, movables and immovables, at $310,000 and that the same property was estimated in 1884 by the proprietors themselves only at $270,000 when the contract had still eight years to run and assured them considerable profits during that period.

"This House while happy to see that Institution confided to the care and management of the Sisters of Charity, observes with surprise, that the price of $425,000 for which the Government has become warranty towards the former proprietors of the Beauport Asyqlum is, according to the information supplied by the documentsfi, laid before the House, considerably above the real value of the said establishment and that, under the circumstances, and in view of such estimates, both on the part of the proprietors and of the Government arbitrator, this transaction is contrary to the public interest."

Mr. Gladu moved and Mr. Tessier (Rimouski) seconded in amendment that; "it be further resolved that the Government was not authorised to give a warranty for the price of sale of the said Asylum; and that consequently, by giving such warranty to the vendors in the contract it has exceeded its powers."

The House divided with the result that the Liberal amendment was lost by 21 to 44.

(Journals Vol. XXVIII. p. 276.)

On Dec. 15th Mr. Dechene moved an amendment, seconded by Mr. Turgeon that: "it be resolved that this House regrets that the Government has become warranty for the price of the Beauport Asylum for the sum of $425,000, when the Sisters of Charity, by their letter of 31st Oct., 1892, offered to build and furnish a suitable asylum at their own expense and in due time without requiring any disbursements by the Government, and, in the mean time, lodge all the insane patients then in the Beauport Asylum in the buildings at their disposal, until their said buildings were ready."

The House having divided the Liberal Amendment was lost by 17 to 40.

(Journals. Vol. XXVIII. p. 287.)

Here is a startling proof of the Government's corruption. The Sisters offered "to build and furnish a suitable asylum" without ANY DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE GOVERNMENT. They refused to do this because then they could not carry through their infamous arrangement with the Landry coterie. The forty Tories who voted against are the same men who promised to add no new burdens to the Province.

On the 19th December, 1893 the Hon. Mr. Marchand moved, seconded by Mr. Tessier of Portneuf, that "it be resolved, that, by the contract of sale mentioned in the said resolutions it was stipulated that the balance of $327,000 remaining due to them, would be payable in 60 years from the first of May last, in 60 annuities of $18,600, comprising interest and sinking fund.

"That according to information obtained by this House the rate of interest upon which were based the calculations determining the amount of said annuities of $18,600, appears to have been fixed and settled between the parties at 4 per cent.

"That the proper annuities for the payment at 4 per cent in 60 years, of a capital of $327,000 is not $18,600 but $14,453.73.

"That consequently, the said annuities exceed by $4,146.27 the amount at which they should have been properly established taking as a basis the rate of interest indicated by the Honorable Provincial Secretary.

"That the Government has thus become a party to a transaction which by means of exaggerated calculations, illegally grants to the vendors of the Beauport Asylum, at the expense of the Sisters of Charity and under the guarantee of the Government an annual sum of $4,146.27 during 60 years.

"That, on the other hand, the real value of 60 annuities of $18,600 calculated at the rate of 4 per cent represent a total sum of $420,814.47 instead of $327,000.00 which is the balance of price stipulated in the said contract of sale.

"That, consequently, the Government has illegally stipulated and guaranteed the payment to the vendors of the said asylum a sum of $93,814.47 in excess of the apparent purchase price as stipulated in the said contract.

"That by adding to this sum of $420,814.47 the further sum of $98,000, which was paid in acquittal of the Vendors to their creditors and which formed part of the said price of sale, such price of sale amounts in reality to $518,814.47, instead of $425,000 as mentioned in the contract.

"That in this transaction, entirely directed and controlled by the Government, the said Government has, by means of exaggerated calculations, induced the Sisters of Charity to pay for the said Beauport Asylum a sum of $93,814.47 over and above the apparent price agreed to between the parties and stipulated in the said contract and has thus procured to the Vendors, under the guarantee of the Province, an unlawful gratification for the same amount.

"That the Government has thus directed controlled and executed a transaction which is unjust towards the Sisters of Charity, ruinous to the Province, and which is not revealed in its true character in the Resolutions submitted to this House."

(Journals. Vol. XXVIII. p 304.)

This most important amendment moved by the Liberal leader ought to be known to every voter in the Province.

The Government not satisfied with giving $155,000 more than the proprietors themselves had valued the property at; further defraud the Province by making the yearly annuity $4,126.27 more than it ought to be. The result of this being that in the sixty years the Province will pay, in hard cash, no less than TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS more than it has any right to do.

The proprietors valued the Asylum at $270,000.

The Province has to pay:

60 annuities of $18,600	1,116,000
Standard Life Co's loan	90,000
Given to Nuns for repairs	44,000
Total	$1,250,000

Here is the plain result of Tory corruption. The Province pays ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS for the Beauport Asylum property which the owners themselves valued at $270.000.

The Province loses NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLARS by this one scandal. The same Government which in 1896 gave $370,000 for the Education of the Province gave three times as much to one Tory clique.

The general public are in a way aware that $425,000 was given for a tumble down building not worth much more than half, but it is not realised what lies behind, or the extent of "unlawful gratification" skilfully hidden by the figure-jugglers at Quebec.

On December 19th. 1893 Mr. G. W. Stephens seconded by the Hon. Mr. Marchand, moved in amendment that "it be resolved, that, whereas under the offer, of the Grey Nuns to the Government under date 31st, Oct., 1892.

"The Reverend Sisters made the following propositions to the Government:

"We, at first offered them $270,000, basing our offer on a sale made of one-sixth of the property by Mr. Ernest Landry to Messrs. Landry and Larue, two of the present owners. This offer was refused in a letter which was very long, but contained no practical suggestion in our opinion and did not tell us what price the proprietors wanted to get.

' "Subsequently, in order to come to an understanding and as we were shown that, since the sale by Mr. Ernest Landry, certain improvements had been made to the property, we offered $325,000.

' "We would prefer to lease the property instead of buying it. We would then pay for rent, insurance and repairs, a total aggregate amount of Twelve thousand dollars while our contract lasted. In such a case we would give as much as $75,000 for the purchase of all the movables according to a list made out by experts this summer, deducting what has been expended and adding what has been added.

' "I. We would undertake to take over, afterwards, the Asylum, its contents and dependencies at a price to be determined and settled between the Government and ourselves so as to do justice to the proprietors.

"2. If the proprietors refuse the price, as determined, we would undertake to build an asylum on the plan of Longue Pointe Asylum with all modern improvements to the satisfaction of the Government, and this, within a few months. This problem has been solved at Longue Pointe since the last fire and we have data and information which enable us to guarantee that the project is easy of execution.

"We have visited grounds, which we can easily obtain, and which would be very suitable for the purpose.

"Even if the Government should come to an immediate decision we would have ready for the month of May, next, comfortable buildings which would be finished before the following cold season.

"But if it be absolutely necessary to build, we are prepared to do what has been done at Longue Pointe, and such a new asylum with all new furniture would cost much less than the amount which the proprietors of the present Asylum seem to wish to get for theirs.

"In any case, if the Government had any fear as to the possibility of our building a new asylum in time, we would at all events be ready to receive the insane, even now at a month's notice. Several of our country houses can be made available in a few days, amongst others our hospital of St. Joseph de la Deliverance, at Levis, which alone would be sufficient and which fulfils all the required conditions as to isolation and otherwise.

"That under the circumstances this House regrets that the Government has not made direct arrangement with the Reverend Sisters—to the entire exclusion of the purchase of the old Beauport Asylum property—thereby securing modern buildings with all modern sanitary improvements necessary to the comfort and welfare of the future patients, and placing at the disposal of the Sisters the best facilities for promoting the cure of the patients entrusted to their care. The whole at less cost than under the present proposed arrangement."

The House divided ith the following result, 22 for and 39 against.

(Journals. Vol. XXVIII. p. 308.)

The whole question is here exposed in terse and clear manner and shows the Government's barefaced and gratuitous waste of money.

On December 20th, 1893, Mr. Bernatchez moved and Mr. G. W. Stephens seconded the following amendment: "That it be resolved, that by binding itself to pay the unpaid annuities of $18,600 per annum when the contract for the care of the insane will end either by mutual consent during the ten years of the contract or at the expiration thereof, the Government has imprudently assumed a great responsibility inasmuch as the words 'unpaid' will then comprise not only the instalments which shall become due in future but also those which would be due and payable at the time of the cancelling of the contract."

This was lost by 21 to 44.

Mr. Turgeon then moved, seconded by Mr. Dechene: "That it be resolved, that the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council has, in the deed of purchase of the Beauport Asylum, guaranteed the payment of the purchase price to three vendors, to wit: Philippe

Landry, George Antoine La Rue and Dame Delphine Lavigne, widow of the late Dr. Roy, when these three vendors were not the real owners of the whole immovables.

"That, in effect, it appears by the said contract that the said Philippe Landry is owner of only one undivided fourth, Dr. LaRue of an undivided twelfth, making in all five undivided twelfths of the said property. The other seven undivided twelfths belonging to the minor children of Dr. LaRue, and partly to the heirs of Dr. Roy, the said widow of Dr. Roy being only usufructuary of one-half of the share left by her husband.

"That the guarantee of the Government given under such circumstances exposes the purchasers and the Government to eviction suits, to considerable trouble and expense and constitutes a culpable neglect and seriously compromises public interests."

Rejected by 21 to 44.

Mr. Parent moved an amendment, seconded by Mr. Morin "That it be resolved, that this House sees with regret that the Government has passed the contract submitted, and has put it into execution without previously submitting the project to the Legislature, that such a system is an imprudent one and is of a nature to diminish the legitimate control which this House should have in all such matters."

The division resulted as follows:

YEAS.

Bernatchez, Bisson, Cooke, Dechene, Gilbes, Girard (Rouville), Girouard, Gladu, Gosselin, Laliberte, Lussier, Marchand, Mercier, Morin, Parent, Pinault, Shehyn, Stephens, Tessier (Portneuf), Tessier (Rimouski), Turgeon—21.

NAYS.

Allard, Baker, Beaubien, Beauchamp, Bedard, Cartier, Casgrain, Chateauvert, Cholette, Chicoyne, Descarries, Desjardins, Doyon, Duplessis, England, Flynn, Girard (Lake St. John), Greig, Grenier, Hackett, Kennedy, Lacouture, McDonald, McIntosh, Magnan, Marion, Martineau, Nantel, Normand, Panneton, Parizeau, Fellerier, Petit, Poirier, Rioux, Savaria, St. Marie, Simpson, Spencer, Taillon, Teliier, Tetreaux, Villeneuve—43.

(Journals, Vol. XXVIII., pages, 313, 314, 313).

On December 20th, 1893, the Hon. Mr. Mercier moved, seconded by Mr. Tessier (Portneuf), that it be resolved, "That by the contract for the keep, maintenance and care of the insane in the Beauport Asylum, passed between the Government of this Province and the Sisters of Charity, before Mtre. Charlebois, notary, on the 7th day of April last (1893), and submitted to this House, it is, amongst other things, stipulated as follows:

"10. The Government of the Province of Quebec may, at any time during the existence of the present contract, become the owner of the buildings known under the name of Beauport Asylum and its dependencies, undertaking to pay, on behalf of the said Soeurs de la Charite and in their lien and stead, each and every one of the said unpaid quarterly payments mentioned in the contract passed this day between the former proprietors of Beauport Asylum and the Soeurs de la Charite by the deed before V. W. La Rue, N. P.

'"11 At the expiration of the present contract, if by consent of the parties, is be not renewed on any basis whatsoever, or if, by consent of the parties, the contract should end before the expiration of its natural term the Government shall become the owner of everything mentioned in the preceding clause, on the conditions therein mentioned.'

'"That such stipulations are a formal violation of section 9 of the Act 56, Victoria, chapter 9, which reads as follows:

'"The arrangements authorized by this act shall not at any time be interpreted as a tacit or implied undertaking to purchase the Beauport Asylum and its dependencies.'"

Lost by a division of 16 to 39. (Journals vol. XXVIII., page 329).

On December 21st, 1893, Mr. Fitzpatrick moved, and the Hon. Mr. Marchand seconded an amendment that "It be resolved, That, Whereas, the said bill has for effect to sanction a contract by which the Government pledges the credit of the Province for the sum of $18,600 per annum during sixty years, and further guarantees the legal capacity of the Sisters of Charity to contract;

"Whereas, In order to pronounce upon the advisability of a contract of this nature, it would be necessary for the Legislature, at the time of the debate on the resolutions, to thoroughly understand all the correspondence and documents of whatsoever nature respecting the matter;

"Whereas, The House has ordered the production of all the said documents;

"Whereas, In answer to the said Order of the House, the Government has laid upon the table of the House a series of documents which contain but a portion of those which the Government has made use of during the discussion of the said matter;

"Whereas, The House has been imperfectly informed on the matter;

"Whereas, In resuming the debate on the question, the Honorable the Provincial Secretary read before the House documents which had not been produced, of which some were contradictory to those previously produced and which materially altered the respective positions of the parties, thus putting the House under a false impression.

"The said Bill be not read a second time."

Rejected by 40 to 22.

(Journals, Vol. XXVIII., page 325.)

On the 8th of January, 1895, Mr. Tessier (Portneuf), moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Gladu, "That this House

in consenting to vote the Supplies to Her Majesty, declares that the Government last year expended a sum of $19,395.60 in repairs to Beauport Asylum; that it appears by the supplementary estimates for 1894-95 that an amount of $25,000.00 has been entered for the same object, making a total ofg $44,395.85, devoted up to the present by the Government to the said repairs.

"That the said Asylum was sold last year at the instigation of the Government for the high price of $425,000.00, which sum, according to the arrangements then made, the Government may be called upon to pay hereafter.

"That the said sum of $44,395.60, added to that of $425,000.00, makes an exorbitant price for the said Asylum.

"That the said sums have been wrongly entered in the estimates under the head of 'loans,' inasmuch as they do not bear interest, and it is established by the documents laid before the House that the Sisters of Charity now entrusted with the care of the insane in that institution, declare that they were not obliged to repay it.

"That the want of care displayed in this matter by the Government and its neglect to settle it in such manner as to leave no doubt as to the conflicting rights of the parties, deserve the censure of this House."

The Speaker ruled this as out of order and the discussion was promptly shut off by the 37 Tories, who did not want to hear any more of their sins.

(See Journal, vol. XXIX., page 298.)

It will no doubt be of great interest to the electors to know that Mr. Vincelette, ex-superintendent of the Beauport Asylum, earned an honest penny in the Department of Public Instruction. There has been a lurking doubt in the minds of many as to the mental equilibrium of the Educational authorities; the Government's own action shows that it not only looks after all its friends and all their relations, hangers-on etc., but that it even indulges in a little grim humour at its own expense once in a while. (See. Journals. Vol. XXVIII. page. 147.)

The Longue Point Arrangement.

Not satisfied with their scandalous Beauport affair the Government added another transaction of a similar class at the very end of a moribund session.

Fearful lest their doings should get out in the light of day, instead of coming forward like men at the beginning of the Session and discussing so important a matter as the care of the unfortunate insane they try to sneak their deal through like a parcel of craven cowards.

Doubtless the fear of Beauport was before their eyes and with the hope that the people had pretty well forgotten their star scandal we find the Cabinet adding another trifle to our debt only FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS a mere bagatelle to the men who gaily add millions to the ever-growing deficit.

The contract made with the Sisters expired in the month of June, 1895; in the Session of that year the Opposition asked what the Government intended to do. Nothing was done till the 4th January, 1897, when in its dying moments the Government rushed the measure through which is before us.

A reference to the resolutions presented by Mr. Hackett on January 4th, 1897, (see Journal. 1897, page. 338) will show that the Government guarantees the payment of a loan of $500,000.00 made by the Sisters and also guarantees the payment of 4 per cent interest.

It also engages to pay in addition as follows:

1. An additional sum of $14 per annum for each patient, provided for in the contract above the $100.00 the Sisters already receive for each. These sums are to be paid for the eight yars following th 1st July, 1898.

2. A sum of twelve dollars per annum for each of such patients during the eight years following the eight years above mentioned.

3. A sum of ten dollars per annum for each of such patients for the whole of the unexpired term of their contract of twenty-five years, counting from the end of the sixteen years above mentioned.

The third clause of the act states that the number of patients is never to be less than one thousand per year. If the number is less the Government must pay the same as if there were a thousand.

If these sums are calculated out; viz.

1,000 patients at $14 (extra) for 8 years....	$112,000.00
1,000 patients at $12 for eight years....	96,000.00
1,000 patients at $10 for nine years, (remainder of the twenty-five years....	90,000.00
It is clear that the total amount is..	$298,000.00

This $298,000.00 is a gift pure and simple in addition to the risk undertaken in guaranteeing the $500,000.00 loan and interest.

Still further by virtue of clause 6 it is provided that if in the opinion of the Government doctors it is expedient with a view to the cure of any patient that a more expensive diet etc., be used the same is to be paid by the Province. No one begrudges the outlay for the care of the unfortunates, but in this case a burden is placed on the Province under conditions

that cannot but arouse suspicions.

After waiting for two years an important measure is brought down on January 4th, rushed through on January 5th; all before the public knows anything about what is going on.

The Government dared not face another Beauport scandal.

On the 5th January, 1897, the Opposition through Mr. Tessier (Portneuf) voiced their disgust with the outrageous action of the Flynn tyrants. (See Journals, page 306.)

"That this House, while satisfied to confide to the Sisters of Providence the care and maintenance of the insane of the Western part of the Province, observes that the contract for the care and maintenance of the insane at the Longue Pointe Asylum expired on the month of June, 1895 nd it regrets that the Government instead of submitting the projects for the renewal of the contract at the session which commenced in November 1895 and even at the beginning of the previous session, should, at so late a date, during the last days of the last session of a Parliament which will soon expire propose to hastily conclude new agreements which will impose additional obligations on the Province to the amount of over Four hundred thousand dollars."

This reasonable request was rejected by 36 to 20.

The Paris Loan.

Messrs Flynn—he who began his Ministerial career by being traitor—& Co., try to make the dead Mercier a scape goat upon which to lay the blame of all their sins and misdeeds. Every scandal that is brought to light—dragged out of the Ministerial solitudes—is at once laid at Mercier's door.

It's a poor craven who tries to throw dead men's dust in living men's eyes in order to cover up deeds of treachery and acts of shame. The Flynn collection of atropied consciences at least cannot blame Mercier for their unblushing array of broken promises; nay face to face with their own promise not to make new loans and the brillian fiasco known as the Paris Loan, they surely have enough work to do washing their own dirty hands to keep them from the cowardly trick of abusing those who cannot reply for themselves.

The present Government promised, before the last elections, that there should be no more new loans. HOW HAVE THEY KEPT THEIR PROMISE?

Let us see how these holy and good men, filled with righteous wrath against their dead countrymen have acted.

Mr. Hall who was at the time Provincial Treasurer, represented the English Protestant section and more especially the business men of Montreal.

This is the gentleman who had been entrusted with the negotiating of the loans of 1893 and 1894.

He was engaged in making arrangements for the repayment of the $4.250.000 loan which became due on July 15th. 1895 when he was suddenly taken ill and as a consequence M. Taillon acted as Provincial Treasurer pro tem.

When Mr. Hall recovered M. Taillon shewed him a letter which he had written to the authorities of the Credit Lyonnais and of the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas. In this letter he had made certain propositions regarding the negotiations for a long time loan.

Mr. Hall objected to the terms of this letter and insisted upon M. Taillon modifying them before sending the letter.

M. Taillon promised to do so and afterwards, in reply to Mr. Hall asserted that he had done as he had arranged with Mr. Hall.

LATER ON MR. HALL WAS ASTONISHED TO HEAR THAT MR. TAILLON HAD DECEIVED HIM AND THAT HE HAD SENT THE FRENCH BANKERS THE UNMODIFIED LETTER.

Mr. Hall protested against such conduct and resigned; his resignation was held over and did not actually become and accomplished fact till some months later.

M. Taillon, acting as Treasurer, then made the loan to which Mr. Hall was so opposed, proving his entire incapacity to be entrusted with financial matters as we will show.

He then conceived a notion which he afterwards dignified with the name of a partial conversion of the debt and by the aid of a law which he caused to be passed he achieved the following astonishing piece of financing: HE CONVERTED A DEBT OF $4,250,000 INTO A DEBT OF $5,230,000 PAYABLE IN SIXTY YEARS.

Nor was that all, he sold more than 55,000 debentures without ever submitting them atter to the public and so giving the Province the benefit of the very best terms that could be obtained. This was of a piece with his conduct to Mr. Hall; he did not want the whole world to know the ins and outs of the little deal; that would have spoinled the whole thing. Besides where would the gentlemen who so kindly arranged this little affair for the good of their country have got a due & fitting "consideration."

THEN, AS IF DETERMINED TO SHEW THE PEOPLE OF QUEBEC HOW LITTLE THEY (THE GOVERNMENT) CARED FOR THEIR OPINION & HOW SMALL THEIR INTERESTS WERE, WHEN, OPPOSED TO THEIR OWN IMMEDIATE GAIN, THEY HAD

THE UNHEARD OF IMPERTINENCE TO BLAST THE PROVINCE'S GOOD NAME & CREDIT BY SELLING $100 OF QUEBEC MONEY FOR $77.

The whole transaction looks like the deed of a man who is most anxious to get rid of goods at any price for the simple reason that he knows he came by them unjustly and wants to get as much as he can out of them, but above all things as quickly as possible and with as few questions as can be.

Electors of Quebec the Tory Government thought so much of you that they took your dollars—won by the sweat of your brow and the labor of your wives and families—and sold them for 77 cents apiece. The difference going to "assist" in the usual manner; as every scandal in the Province shows. Ask your Flynn candidate when he calls to see you where that 23 cents have gone to?

Behold the magnificent piece of Tory financing; M. Taillon has added to the debt of the Province. by this transaction alone, ONE MILLION DOLLARS; we shall have to pay 3 per cent. for SIXTY YEARS upon $100 when we only got $77 and our children will have to pay $100 for the $77 their fathers allowed the Tories to borrow. Not content with squeezing every possible thing out of the present the everything-grabbers at Quebec mortgage the very goods and chattels of the generation to come.

Seeing what frantic endeavors have been made to get this famous Paris Loan through, the question which naturally presents itself is:

WAS THIS LOAN NECESSARY ?

The answer to this is emphatically : NO.

If millions were wanted, millions were owing to the Province, and could have been obtained. There was no need to borrow at any price ; let alone in the outrageous way we have described.

The C.P.R. owes the Province $7,000,000 which it has the right to repay after six months' notice.

The C. P. R. gave the required notice that it would pay the said $7,000,000.

Would not any set of business men have taken part of this $7,000.000 and paid off the debt that fell due on July 31st. 1895, instead of plunging the Province still further into debt ? No such course was taken. The C. P. R. was asked to reconsider its decision, and to withdraw its notice, saying that the $7,000,000 was about to be repaid. That method of doing business lacked the "opportunities" which the Taillon method afforded. There's the reason in a nutshell.

The Tories cannot even plead that they were consistent. for the very same Minister, Hon. J. S. Hall who in 1887 falsely accused Mr. Shehyn, the then Treasurer, for having not asked for tenders for a loan he had in contemplation, now came before the House, and had the temerity to state that it was not in the interests of the public to ask tenders for a loan of this description.

The result of this astounding position being that the French bankers got our debentures at 23 per cent. discount, and that without their spending one cent.

In less than THREE MONTHS, before the delegate who had gone to Europe to conclude this loan for the Government had returned to Quebec, these fortunate French bankers had placed our debentures upon the exchanges of London and Paris, where they were sold at 85½ each; in plain English we got $77 for the very same things which three months later fetched $85½, thus clearing more than FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Why in the name of common sense should the French bankers have pocketted this handsome sum when our own Province is in need of every cent that can be got ? Roads need repairing; bridges are urgently wanted; schools are badly built, and teachers disgracefully paid, yet the Tory Government make a present of over HALF A MILLION DOLLARS to the wealthy financiers over the water.

We have been held up as a set of people on the same plane as the bankrupt republics of South America, whose names are avoided like the plague on the European Bourses. At the very time of the Taillon grovel, Mr. Hall received excellent offers from European bankers, offers worthy of the oldest Province in Canada.

But what of that ? The opportunity was to be used, and the jackals would not be baulked of their prey.

Not from one side of the House, but from both sides honest men raised their voices in angry protest against this disgraceful transaction, but all in vain. The united effort of the Liberal and Tory was of no avail. Taillon concluded that scandal which will lie as a burden on the Province for the better part of a century, and which has already fallen on his own shoulders when he dared to offer himself as a candidate in the Federal elections of June 23, 1896.

Every business man likes a fair and above-board transaction. See what Taillon did. He sent M. Barbeau to complete the loan arrangements, and when he returned he would not allow him to answer the questions put to him regarding the mission and its results by the Public Acocunts Committee.

Messrs. Taillon, Flynn and Co would not allow the people who have to pay the millions, nor the people's representatives, to know what had been done in the name of the Province.

Business men of all classes have denonuced the loan as an outrage, and the bankers who, by their very profession, are

prejudicial to the credit and well-being of the Province.

The Government are not without admirers. It is to be hoped they will duly advertise the fact as they stump the Province proclaiming their virtues and noble deeds done for the good of our Province. One great upholder was M. Bousquet, cashier of the bankrupt Banque du Peuple. The testimony of such a man, one who has made so striking a success of the unfortunate bank, ought to carry great weight. Mr. Flynn must take heed, and not forget to duly and truly proclaim this man's testimony; it must be congenial, for their financing appears to be very much of a muchness.

Below are the lists of the M.P.P.'s who took part in the loan division. The "Yeas" are those who voted for more debt and the gift of over half a million to the bankers.

YEAS.

Allard, Baker, Beaubien, Beauchamp, Bedard, Carbray, Cartier, Chateauvert, Cholette, Chicoyne, Descarries, Desjardins, Doyon, Duplessis, Girard Joseph, Grenier, Lacouture, McDonald, McClary, Magnan, Marion, Martineau, Nantel, Normand, Panneton, Parizeau, Pelletier, Petit Poirier, Rioux, Savaria, St. Marie, Taillon, Tellier, Tetreau, Villeneuve—36.

NAYS.

Bernatchez, Bourbonnais, Bisson, Caron, Cooke, Gillies, Girard Alfred, Girouard, Gladu, Gosselin, Hall, Kennedy, King, Laliberte, Lussier, Marchand, Morin, Parent, Pineault, Stephens, Tessier Auguste, Tessier Jules, Turgeon—23.

PAIRS.

Yeas—Simpson, Greig, Morris, Flynn, Hackett.

Nays — England, Spencer, Dechene, Shehyn, Fitzpatrick.

Quebec, the oldest Province in the Dominion, through its talented Treasurer, sold $100 of its money for $77, whilst her youngest sister, British Columbia, got $95 for a similar loan at the same time. Is this sort of thing to continue ?

Taillon's patriotic deal has cost the Province at the very least $960,000.

The Hon. Mr. Hall's Opinion of the Loan.

"The great initial objection to selling a sixtyyear 3 per cent. bond at 77 is the enormous unwarranted increase of capital on public debt that is at once created without the Province getting the money. The maturing Paris loan amounts to $4,106,460, and in order to pay this off we have to issue at a price of 77, 3 per cent. bonds to the amount of $5,333,066, or an increase of $1,226,605, in our public debt. I consider it bad financing to sell bonds at such a heavy discount and damaging to our credit. In the event of being required to borrow, I am of opinion the Province should not have sold its 4 per cents. at less than par. My reason for this is that I have bee nwatching the progress of the credit of the Province and I would give the House a few figures as to the growth of our credit :

4 PER CENTS.

Date.	—1928— Loan of 1888. Quotations	Sales	—1934— Loan of 1894. Quotations	Sales
1894.				
Jan. 18....	96- 98	97¾		
Jan. 25....	96- 98			
Feb. 1....	96- 98			
Apr. 12....	96- 98	98¾		
Apr. 19....	98-100	100		
Apr. 26....	99-101	100¼		
June 14....	101-103		98-100	
June 21....	102-104		99-101	
June 28....	102-104		99-101	100
July 19....	100-102	102	100-102	101½ ¼ ⅝
Aug. 2....	100-102		100-102	101¾
Aug. 7....	100-102	101½	100-102	
Aug. 9....	100-102		100-102	101½
Aug. 23....	102-104		101-103	
Sept. 6....	102-104		101-103	102¼
Sept.13....	102-104		101-103	102¼-½
Oct. 11....	102-104	103½	102-104	102

On June 14, when the issue of March, 1894, was put upon the market, the bonds of 1888 were quoted at 101 to 103, and the new issue at 98 to 100. Every week saw a little improvement in these bonds and on the 9th of August as it will be seen the 1888 bonds were quoted at 100 to 102, the new issue of March, 1894, at 100 to 102, with actual sales at 101½ and then again on on September 6th, the quotations for the loan of 1888 were 102 to 104, and those of March, 1894 were 101 to 103 with actual sales at 102¼."

Upon this evidence it was that Mr. Hall declared : "It was and is my opinion to-day that we could have got par for our 4 per cent. bonds."

Waste Another $600,000.00.

On December 20th, 1895, the Hon. Mr. Marchand moved, seconded by Mr. Bernatchez, that: "On the 19th June, 1894, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company informed the Government of this Province that at the expiration of six months from the date of such notice, it would pay to it the sum of $7,000,000, representing the balance still due and payable on the purchase price of the two sections of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental.

"That, at that date the Government of this Province had entered into negotiations with Le Credit Lyonnais and La Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas for the renewal of a loan to the amount of $4,106,461 negotiated with them in the previous year, and this was to mature on the 15th July, 1895.

"That, contrary to the soundest notions of political economy, the Government, instead of taking advantage of this opportunity to pay off this debt, and reduce its liabilities by so much, preferred to renew the said loan, by adding to the liabilities of the Province, by an exaggerated discount allowed to the aforesaid institutions, an amount of $1,226,645.

"That the said Canadian Pacific Railway Company, after having, with the consent of the Government, recalled its said notice of repayment on the 28th September, 1894, again, on the 4th February last, notified it of its intention to repay the said sum of $7,000,000 to it on the 6th August then next;

"That the Government having no longer any immediate opportunity of investing this considerable sum, proposed to the said company to postpone the repayment thereof in consideration of a reduction in the rate of interest, and that the matter was finally settled by an arrangement made between them on the 7th February last that such repayment would be effected as follows:—$3,500,000.00 to be repaid on the 1st March, 1904, and $3,500,000.00 on the 1st March, 1906, and that the rate of interest would, from the 6th August last be reduced from its original rate of five per cent. to that of four and one-twentieth per cent. per annum.

"That by such reduction of interest the Government has occasioned to the Province a yearly loss of $66,500.00 for the time remaining to run up to the first of the said payments, and $33,250.00 per annum from the latter date to the final repayment, namely, a total loss of $600,000.

"That at the date of the first refusal the Government, instead of renewing its loan of $4,106,461.00 by increasing it by the additional discount to $5,332,976, and instead of pledging the credit of the Province by contracting new loans as it has done, should, by means of the reimbursement offered to it by the said Canadian Pacific Railway Company, have relieved itself from that debt so renewed and from the other engagements which have necessitated subsequent loans."

The division resulted as follows:—Yeas, 16; nays, 26.

The above amendment of the Hon. Mr. Marchand shows that the brilliant financing of those "honest men" who promised and go about the country declaring that they have kept their word—that we were to have no more loans and that rigid economy was to restore the financial equilibrium of the Province, has had this result amongst others; the Paris loan has cost the Province about ONE MILLION DOLLARS, and this when the C. P. R. was ready to pay the $7,000,000.00 they owed.

The Government refused to take its own money, increased the debt by a million, and, as if folly and mad recklessness had not gone far enough the interest is lowered and the C. P. R. is made a present of $600,000.00. Did such a gang of infatuated spendthrifts ever suck the life-blood out of any other unfortunate land?

Total cost of the little Paris arrangement, ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. The incapables—or unmitigated scamps—who achieved all this are the "honest men" who are making the Province ring with their pie-crust promises and tearful declarations of their own virtue and probity.

Spencer Wood.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Province is appointed by the Federal Government. N.B.—The present occupant was appointed by the Tories.

The position carries with it the comfortable income of $10,000, together with a fine residence. Besides this, the expense of heating, lighting and a few other etceteras are paid for by the Province. The etceteras are not as well known to the electors as they ought to be. We will take a look at the matter; it is interesting reading to say the least.

The property belongs to the Federal Government. All we have to do is to pay for the honor bestowed upon us—nothing more. Still that is something when we realize that Spencerwood has cost the Province over TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS during the last twenty-five years besides the TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS annual salary of the Lieutenant-Governor.

This is the account, year by year, of the extra sums Spencer Wood has cost the Province.

1867—68	$ 0.00
1868—69	$ 0.00
1869—70	672.88
1870—71	3,184.30
1871—72	2,428.82
1872—73	6,492.30
1873—74	28,894.50
1874—75	8,476.75
1875—76	7,853.00
1876—77	7,753.11
1877—78	8,721.74
1878—79	7,249.74
1879—80	12,311.89
1880—81	13,245.87
1881—82	23,824.74
1882—83	23,780.24
1883—84	15,590.00
1884—85	10,129.07
1885—86	8,109.96
1886—87	6,737.32
1887—88	7,758.67
1888—89	6,114.22
1889—90	9,010.92
1890—91	8,204.35
1891—92	8,208.37
1892—93	8,851.31
1893—94	13,919.66
1894—95	9,416.00
1895—96	7,919.16
Total	$275.318.95

How are these enormous sums made up? A very little careful reading will shew that it is simply a long record of foolish extravagance. Considering what the Province provides one is struck with astoninshment than any man with $10,000 per year, and all the rest of the benefits known and unknown, dares to produce a further account such as the one from which an extract is given. The probable reason why the people who have to pay for all this reckless waste take it so coolly is, that not one in a hundred knows anything about what is going on. The accounts appear in an official form which never reaches the people and simply lies dust covered on some shelf in the majority of the cases of those who do get the precious tomes.

Taking the detailed account from June 30 till November, 1., 1893, this is how the money goes.

1893.	To whom paid.	For what.	Amount.
July 4	R. Borland & Co	Coal	$ 59.73
July 4	J. B. Martineau	Repairs	227.03
July 4	Major A. C. Sheppard	Travelling expenses	30.77
July 4	Pierre Nadeau	Cartage of ashes	15.00
July 4	Le Bon Pasteaur	Mattress repairs	6.36
July 4	Le Bon Pasteur	Washing	10.61
July 4	Vandry & Matte	Plumbing	159.68
July 4	O. Gignac & Fils	Lumber	209.35
July 4	Oliver Gignac	Repairs	246,88
July 4	Cote & Faguy	Linen	3.00
July 4	M. Evans	Garden seeds	65.10
July 4	Turcotte, Provost & Co	Dusters	22..90
July 4	Henry Morgan & Co	Cretonne	37.43
July 12	C. B. Lanctot	Lamp	2.00
July 12	Corham Mfg. Co	Silverplate	62.50
July 13	Compagnie Chinic	Hardware	85.67
July 13	A. S. Pfeiffer & Co	Carpet cleaning	122.40
July 13	Mrs. Lemieux & Co	Toilet paper	5.80
July 24	A. R. Pruneau & Co	Coal	780.69
July 25	P. Pageau & Co	Furniture repairs	496.84
July 26	Pierre Fradet	Transportation	7.80
July 26	Georges Gingras	Upholstery	366.35
July 27	Auguste Rondeau	Repairs of fence	50.00
July 28	Chinic Company	Hardware	26.44
July 29	Hon. Commisisoner	Pay lists	461.55
July 29	L. Morency & Bros	Gilding	348.55
Aug. 2	Mad. J. B. L'Heureux	Washing	9.20
Aug. 2	Glover, Fry & Co	Carpet	473.27
Aug. 2	Bon Pasteur	Curtains, repairs	202.72
Aug. 2	Chateauvert & Cantin	Chandelier repairs	127.00
Aug. 3	J. R. Hamel & Co	Carpet	233.15
Aug. 5	A. R. Pruneau & Co	Drain	233.35
Aug. 7	Major Sheppard	Auditing accounts	100.00
Aug. 8	Henry Morgan & Co	Cretonne	3.20
Aug. 24	Louis Savard	Repairing scales	5.25
Aug. 31	Thomas Norris	Glassware	161.45
Aug. 31	Glover, Fry & Co	Sundries	108.20
Aug. 31	J. E. Martineau	Halyrd for flag staff	5.00
Sept. 5	E. T. Nesbit	Lumber	20.00
Sept. 5	Chinic Company	Hardware	5.30
Sept. 9	Hon. Commissioner	Pay lists	295.25
Sept. 11	P. Pageau & Co	Furniture repairs	144.68
Sept. 12	P. E. Bourassa	Ins, weights	8.00
Sept. 13	F. J. Moore & Co	Stationery	27.34
Sept. 13	Turcotte, Provost & Co	Oil	27.88
Sept. 13	Mad. J. B. L'Heureux	Vashing	19.86
Sept. 13	Vandry & Matte	Plumbing	93.77
Sept. 15	Hon. Commissioner	Pay lists	143.40
Sept. 15	J. Hamel Co	Oil cloth	186.74
Sept. 15	S. J. Shaw & Co	Hardware	139.08
Sept. 28	Leon Laine	Firewood	199.50
Sept. 28	Pierre Fradet	Transportation	5.00
Sept. 29	Ernest Gagnon	Transportation	17.15
Sept. 29	D. S. Rickaby	Furniture repairs	40.50
Oct. 7	Hon. Commisisoner	Pay lists	165.80
Oct. 19	Geo. Seifert	Lamp shades and dinner gong	18.23
Oct. 19	J. Hamel & Co	Curtains	48.35
		Total	$ 7,181.03

Department of Public Works Bureau o Accounts, Quebec, Nov. 28, 1892.

E. FRASER. Asst-Compt.,

3, this is Low the

	Amount.
	$ 59.73
	227.03
	30.77
	15.00
	6.38
	10.61
	159.68
	209.35
	245,80
	3.00
	65.10
	22..90
	37.43
	2.00
	62.50
	85.67
	122.40
	5.80
	780.69
	496.84
	7.80
	366.35
	50.00
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	199.50
	5.00
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	40.50
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gong..	18.23
	48.35
	$ 7,181.08

28, 1892.

Fancy a poor man with only $10,000 a year and a house being obliged to come and ask for money to pay for the dusters to rub his glasses and chairs; for $2 for his lamp and $6.33 that the bed may be made comfortable whereon to rest his weary self. It's a sight for the gods.

The accounts for the year ending June 30., 1895 contain a few items of interest to the taxpayers.

W. T. Lannen	Extra services	$ 100.00
Ferd. Trudel	Carriages	548.49
C. E. Rouleau	Books	9.00
Tancrede Rinfret	Typewriting	20.00
Alex Clement	Travelling expenses	41.00
C E Halliwell	Stationery	154.30
C E Halliwell	Illustrated papers	87.40
T. U. Moore & Co	Stationery	61.98
Quebec Post Office	Rent of drawer	6.00
Granger & Bros	Paper for typewriter	3.40
Major Sheppard	Travelling expenses	382.35
G. A. Lafrance	Binding	18.25
Joseph Dussault	Printing	18.00
Maria Harrington	Scrubbing woman	199.92
Charles Cote	Extra messenger	264.00
W. T. Lannen	Travelling expenses	76.20
J. A. Brook & Co	Typewriter supplies	4.50
John Lowell & Co	Directory	8.00
Bishop Engraving Co	Stationery	126.12
L'Electeur	Subscription	9.00
C.P.R. Telegraph Co	Telegrams	131.53
G.N.W: Telegraph Co	Telegrams	81.03
L. H. Tache	Directory	5.50
Major Sheppard	Office expenses	597.80
John E. Walsh	Stationery	18.71
Alex. Clement	Office expenses	3.00
Bell Telephone Co	Office expenses	36.10
John J. Foote	Sub. to Morning Chronicle	36.00
Boulanger & Marcotte	Directory	15.00
F. W. Terrill	Books	2.50
T. Lemieux	Binding	56.00
C. O. Beauchemin & Fils	Judicial reports	18.36
Elliott Fraser	Judicial reports	4.25
Le Figaro	Subscription	17.00
Le Journal des Debats	Subscription	5.00
The Mail	Subscription	6.00
The Daily Star	Subscription	5.70
J. Corcoran	Mucilage	2.50
The Quebec Mercury	Advertising receptions	6.00
Edward Delpit	Travelling expenses	47.15
Le Courrier de Canada	Advertising receptions	4.00
Laroche & Co	Sundry drugs	7.65
Edward Delpit	As private secretary	168.00
S. Chaperon	Stationery	3.00
Lieut. Panet	Office expenses	46.00
R. Cloutier	Typewriting	1.40
Spackman	Typewriter supplies	14.00
La Presse	Subscription	3.00
Gazette	Subscription	6.00
Whiteford & Theoret	Subscription	5.00
La Minerve	Subscription	5.00
	Total	$ 3,499.38

Nor is this all it costs the Province to support its ornamental figurehead. Every possible item that can be charged is charged. The following are almost impossible of belief; but as they are in the official records of the Immaculate Government it may reasonably be assumed that they are correct.

Page 188 of the Public Accounts for year ending June 30. 1895. contains these tit bits; being buried amidst Miscellaneous Services they do not strike the casual reader as being connected with Spencer Wood. A skilful method of smuggling in a few extras.

To pay expenses re Reception etc., at Spencer Wood of Colonial Delegates in July, 1894 .....$230.46

Does a gentleman holding a high position ask the country to pay him for entertaining the guests which he entertains by virtue of the position he holds? Is this a usual way of doing things?

The next item is; Government's share of the expense incurred in the Receptions etc., to the Admirals and officers of the English and French fleets, and in connection with the visit of His Excellency the Governor-General, during the summer of 1894.....$500.00.

We have not got to the end yet. His Honor, who is a Federal employe, believed it to be his duty to attend the funeral of the late Sir. John Thompson at Halifax. Well and good, but he charges the Province which he did not represent, $65.61 for going. This is of a piece with the trick of the Tories at Ottawa who laid a floral tribute at the grave of their old colleague and then charged the country with it; and worse than all, had to be sued for the account. This sort of thing seems to run in the family.

It would also appear to be a good thing to be a favored employe at Spencer Wood foar we read that Charles Delage had $75.00 for "indemnity allowed him for cancellation of his engagement as gardener at Spencer Wood. Another, a young Frenchman, secretary of His Honor wrote a book entitled "Constitution et Government du Canada"; 800 copies were bought for which the Province paid $200. It must have been the whole edition for no one seems to have heard of the production. What good has it done to the Province? Is it not time to protest?

A protest has been made. On Novemoer 25th 1895 Mr. Dechene, after enumerating the enormous sums of money that have been spent as extras over Spencer Wood—as is given above—moved the following resolution:

"This House is of opinion that in view of the financial condition of the Province, it is necessary to cease incurring expenses for repairs, maintenance and improvement at Spencer Wood and to hand over the possession of the same to the owner at the expiration of the present incumbent's term of office.

"That this House relies upon the enlightened patriotism and disinterestedness of the persons appointed to the honorable and highly remunerated position of Lieutenant-Governor to assist it in realizing this great economy."

The said motion in amendment being put to the vote was negatived on the following division:

YEAS.

Bernatchez, Bisson, Bourbonnais, Caron, Cooke, Dechene, Fitzpatrick, Girard (Rouville), Girouard, Gladu, Gosselin, Laliberté, Lemieux. Marchand, Morin Parent Pinault, Shehyn, St. Marie, Spencer, Tessier, (Portneuf), Tessier (Rimouski), Turgeon, 23.

NAYS.

Allard, Baker, Beaubien, Beauchamp, Carbray, Cartier, Casgrain, Chateauvert, Cholette, Chicoyne, Doyon, Duplessis, Flynn, Girard, (Lake St. John), Greig, Grenier, Hackett, McDonald, McClary, Magnon, Marion, Martineau, Nantel, Panneton, Parizeau, Pelletier, Poirier, Rioux, Simpson, Taillon, Tetreau, Villeneuve, 32.

The "nays" are the men who voted for the Province continuing to bear the unnecessary burden. The men who were to run on economic lines. Let the electors bear this fact in mind when they are canvassed for their "vote and interest."

Considering the poverty of the Province and the large income paid to the Lieutenant-Governor the following items are abominable scandals; each and all are paid by the Government out of the Public Funds; H. Heyman and Fils of Paris, $156.86 for a pair of silver candle branches; L. Morency and Frere, $384.55 for mirrors; Boyer Callot, Paris, $456.08 for silverware, candelabra etc.,; Alfred Hache & Co., Paris, $374.16 for two china dinner sets and $130.00 paid to A. W. Colley as freight and customs on the same; making a total of $504.16 for these precious dinner sets. These are from the accounts of 1894.

In the 1895 accounts we find that Mr. Chapleau bought some photogravures in London for which he charged the people $77.71. Can the Lieutenant-Governor not afford to pay for his own pictures out of $10,000.00 per annum? A complete set of L'Illustration" for use in leisure hours it is supposed—cost us $112.58 whilst sperm candles—to read aforesaid with, cost $182.57. We might have expected more light from Spencer Wood from the oil and candle bills. Still this did not satisfy, even the private articles are dragged forth into the light of the garish day; toilet articles $17.65. Common decency might have made His Honor pay that out of the $10,000.00.

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